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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE** DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING **TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS**

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman.*
 MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

* Mr. Pingree took the place of James D. Henderson, Brookline, Mass., resigned spring of 1926.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

James D. Henderson, who had been a member of the Board for seven years, resigned in the spring of 1926. Ransom C. Pingree, a lawyer, was appointed by Governor Fuller to take his place. Mr. Pingree has been much interested in work for boys and brings to the Board a rich experience in that respect.

Report is made of the death, on June 18, 1926, of Ralph A. Stewart, a former vice-chairman of the Board, who felt obliged to resign because of ill health.

Dr. Thomas E. Lilly, physician at the Industrial School for Boys, passed away on Jan. 6, 1926. He had been the school physician since the opening of the school and was always on the alert when the question of the boys' health was to be considered. He introduced the Schick test to the Industrial School for Boys and gave the immunizing treatment to all boys. Thus he stamped out the epidemics of diphtheria which were prevalent in the earlier days of the school. A wise counsellor, a careful physician and a leading citizen of the town, his untimely death was a great loss to the school.

The Trustees were fortunate to secure the services of his son, Dr. Edward Lilly, to take his place.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1926 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings and two special meetings, in addition to the 39 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,707

cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

During the year 1926 the Trustees awarded 38 honorable discharges to girls and 116 to boys. This continues to be an incentive to boys and girls to do their best while on parole.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 102 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1926.*

	1924	1925	1926
Lyman School for Boys.....	289	356	350
Industrial School for Boys.....	320	364	342
Industrial School for Girls.....	151	147	164

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1926, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1926.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1926
	1924	1925	1926		
Lyman School for Boys.....	463	447	479	450	473
Industrial School for Boys.....	253	279	307	284	304
Industrial School for Girls.....	273	285	297	268	270

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1926.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	239	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
Totals	3,390	3,084	1,454	7,928

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1926, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,982, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1926.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	473	1,680	2,153
Industrial School for Boys.....	304	802	1,106
Industrial School for Girls.....	270	453	723
Total	1,047	2,935	3,982

MENTAL EXAMINATION OF WARDS.

The outstanding forward movement of our work for the year 1926 has been the securing of Dr. Manly B. Root, on a full time basis, for the mental examination of the inmates of the three training schools and wards under the jurisdiction of the trustees. Dr. Root, a psychiatrist experienced in the study of mental defects and habit formations in juveniles, had, in previous years, while in the employ of the Commission on Mental Diseases, given considerable time to the examination of inmates of the training schools.

A more detailed report of the psychiatric work follows.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M. D.

The psychiatric work was started on April 1, 1926. Dr. Root was at first alone, but on June 1, 1926, he was joined by a psychometrician, Miss Alice Paine. Miss Margaret Ellison was employed as secretary June 28, 1926. Miss Paine resigned Sept. 4, 1926, to accept a position as assistant psychologist at the Worcester State Hospital. On Oct. 1, 1926, Dr. Grace Helen Kent was secured as psychologist. Dr. Kent brings to the work a wide psychological experience in testing and is standardizing tests which are especially fitted for use in these schools.

Criminology is seeking more and more help from psychiatry and psychology, simply because the latter sciences deal with the mind and its reactions, with human likenesses and differences, with personality, with adjustments under strains, and with attitudes toward life. The training schools exist for the purpose of character education and if the mental attitudes, the psychological reactions, of the boys and girls toward their delinquencies change for the better, they have been helped and the school has done them and the community some good. So it is wise to have present in the councils where the treatment of delinquents is meted out those who are interested primarily in the mind of the offender as well as those who are interested primarily in institutional management.

In general, the attitude of this department is to regard the boys and girls as suffering from psychological reactions and bad anti-social attitudes which are to be treated and improved, if possible. To be sure, real mental disease plays a very small part and even mental deficiency never alone wholly explains the delinquency, the reactions being natural and usually quite explainable. We adopt, however, the medical metaphor, which makes it easy for a physician to consider his material. From our standpoint, therefore, the schools are as hospitals.

What is needed, then, are (1) Histories of families and of the children themselves; (2) Histories of the delinquencies; (3) Physical examinations; (4) Intelligence and character examinations; (5) Diagnoses; (6) Treatment; and (7) Records. All these have been in use for years, of course, and it is hoped simply to contribute more to them, particularly to the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh.

The matter of records is an important one, for without them we are at a loss to know what good or ill has been accomplished by the various forms of treatment, teaching, punishment, rewards, placements, etc.

Separate plans of work have been adopted for each school, in accordance with the wishes of the superintendents. At the Industrial School for Girls where the girls are already studied with a great deal of thoroughness by the officers, all that is wanted is a rough estimate of the intelligence of each girl. This can be satisfactorily estimated in most cases after the administration of written tests given to groups of new girls, with a few individual tests given to those who cannot read and to those for whom for other reasons the group tests are not fair. Character and personality studies have been made in a few special cases only. Twelve

girls were committed to the new department for female defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm. One girl was committed to the Worcester State Hospital for observation, and later permanently committed. The group tests mentioned above were given during the summer to the entire school population, and new girls are being tested in groups as they come in.

At the Industrial School for Boys, all new boys are examined. Both group and individual tests are given, the latter including performance tests which give us some knowledge of the mechanical ability of the boys. The results of these tests are recorded on cards and are being used in placing the boys in trades. Records of trade performances are kept on the same cards and the two types of data correlated. Thus, data is being collected which will be of great service, we think, in the important matter of trade placement. In addition, Dr. Root sees all the new boys and makes notes as to their character and personality, causation and treatment. Special cases are seen, particularly boys showing bad attitudes and boys suspected of suffering from neuroses and psychoses. Five boys have been committed to the department for defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm.

At the Lyman School for Boys all new boys are examined and as many returned boys as possible. The psychological testing includes performance tests, although, as yet, these are not directly used in trade placement; the Lyman boys are younger and trade placement is not so important. The school placement is very important, however, and should be made after a double study including ability as shown by psychological tests and school knowledge as shown by school tests. With these two we can tell something of the intelligence, the probable final school level, and the correct grade. This fall we examined the entire school population in this double fashion, using as school tests the Stanford Achievement tests which are given to a whole schoolroom at a time, supplemented by individual school tests given by the teachers of the two special classes below grade IV. Correlation charts were then drawn and recommendations made.

In two types of children this department is, naturally, especially interested: (1) The feeble-minded; and (2) the psychopath. The former comprise a considerable per cent of all the children in the schools. Many of these children could be better cared for in schools for the feeble-minded but those schools are so overcrowded that only rarely can they admit boys and girls from our schools. A few of the older boys and girls can be committed to the department for defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm, but most of them we have to keep. In most cases, they need longer training than their brighter companions and we should not be expected to release them according to the credit rules which apply to the latter. But the best method of dealing with them in the schools has not yet been found.

The children of the other type mentioned above, the psychopaths, constitute a great problem. They compensate for their scarcity by the enormous amount of trouble they cause. They are children who are sensitive, egotistical, often very immoral, always selfish and babyish; they react to discipline by sulkiness and crying and temper tantrums; they promise profusely and soon forget their promises or ignore them if they remember. The general prognosis of these children is bad; a few will become actually psychotic, a few will become more stable, but most of them will remain all their lives unstable, irritable, troublesome individuals. A few of the older boys and girls of this class can be committed to state hospitals but most of them will remain with us and with these children also we should not be expected to parole them on the same basis as that which governs the release of the more normal children. These children are essentially a psychiatric problem, not a disciplinary one, and they should not be treated with the main body of our children.

Various impressions have come to us during our short period of service here. We feel that it is too early to make recommendations but we hope that for the next report our ideas will have crystallized sufficiently to allow of expression.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK FOR THE MONTHS OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1926

GRACE H. KENT, PH. D.

The principal achievement of this three-month period is the introduction of a series of written tests, a project made possible by the splendid co-operation that has been received from the printing department of the Lyman School.

This series included seven tests, independently standardized. The seven tests are administered as a routine measure to all the boys and girls who can read with fair fluency, and in each case the mental rating is based on the average or median of the seven scores. A rating thus obtained is obviously more trustworthy than a rating based on any single test. Oral tests, including the Binet scale and other similar tests, are used for children who cannot read.

In addition to the language tests, mechanical performance tests are given to as many of the boys as possible, and observations are made with reference to vocational guidance. Records are being kept of each boy's progress in the trade to which he is assigned, in order that these tests may be increasingly useful as a means of spotting the trade for which a boy is best fitted.

Both the language tests and the performance tests are being re-standardized for the express use of the industrial schools. A system of classification is being worked out on the basis of the results obtained from these boys and girls, so that each one may be rated by comparison with his own kind. It is possible already to classify the Shirley boys as belonging to upper, middle or lower section, and this may be taken roughly as an indication that a boy should be taught a trade, that he should be trained as a helper, or that he should be employed as a laborer. The significance of the findings in each test is constantly increasing, as additions are made to the collection of records which serve as a basis for comparison.

It is highly desirable to collect enough records for each age from ten to fourteen so that each newly admitted boy may be rated by comparison with others of his own age. In some types of performance tests it is desirable to have separate norms for boys and girls, so that boys may be compared with boys and girls with girls. But this does not appear to be necessary for tests which are based primarily on school knowledge.

In formulating a system of tests for the use of these schools, there is danger of laying too much emphasis upon language tests. Printed materials are easily obtained, while our outfit for performance tests is very meager. In order to offset the one-sidedness of language tests and to encourage the use of supplementary performance tests, it is important that each of the schools should be equipped with apparatus for performance tests.

Psychological tests cannot be made hurriedly without greatly impairing their validity. Inasmuch as there is only one worker for the three schools, it is important to define the purpose of the work and to have a definite policy concerning the distribution of the time spent at each school. It should be considered whether it is more important to make fragmentary observations and give a tentative rating in each case, or to study some cases intensively. Since it is not possible to make a thorough-going psychological study in each case, it should be considered whether it is best to give the preference to the brightest boys, the feeble-minded ones, or to the "problem" cases.

The outlook for constructive work is very promising, and it seems reasonably possible, within a few months, to establish a system that will greatly simplify the problem of mental measurement in these schools.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The following report of the various activities of the Lyman School for Boys is respectfully submitted:

The number of commitments was about the same as last year, but the number of boys returned from places for various causes was 9 per cent less than the previous year. The average length of time the boys remained in the school has decreased slightly from 12.36 to 11.88 months. The number of boys remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1926 was 473.

There have been several changes in the personnel. Mr. James C. White, who has served the school earnestly and successfully for 14 years—8 years as head farmer—retired in December, 1925. Failure in health compelled Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gerald to retire from the service in November, 1926. They have been members of the staff for many years and as cottage master and matron have given faithful and loyal service to the school.

The school has benefited during the year from the Lyman Trust Fund, many books having been added to the library, and a new organ having been purchased for use in the assembly hall from the income. Rewards to several cottages for continued loyalty and the furnishing of entertainments and games at the Christmas season have also been available from the income of this fund.

In general, the same courses of study as heretofore have been pursued with gratifying results. With the aid of mental tests, the retarded pupils have been weeded out more thoroughly and the class work has been speeded up. It has also made possible the promotion of some of the brighter boys in mid-term. It has also been possible to re-establish the high school class, in which French, algebra, civics and English are taught.

Several sets of new text books, which are proving both of cultural and entertaining value, have been secured.

During this year, more educational moving pictures than heretofore, including such works as the "Chronicles of America" series, issued by Yale University History Department, have been shown.

The annual exhibit of academic work was a complete success and was viewed by many parents and friends.

The special classes in music and drawing have offered a superior grade of work and the results are most gratifying. As was the policy last year, the younger boys have been admitted to the sloyd classes and have done some excellent work. This is of great value in stimulating mental activity and exciting interest in boys of the lower grade.

The band has been one of the outstanding features of the school and has been a source of pride to the bandmaster, considering the type of boy and, in many instances, the limited time in which he has to work.

The athletic work this year has been a complete success and some very spirited intercottage games have been staged. This year's basketball team promises to outdo its predecessors and some outside games are being arranged.

The advanced manual training class, besides the regular work, has accomplished a large amount of work of considerable industrial value.

The work in the printing department, both in quantity and quality, has been satisfactory. In this department an intensive course of instruction is pursued constantly, chiefly because the boy's stay is too brief for a regular or complete course. His average stay is eleven months, while a regular trade school course would take four years. The average age of

the boy in the print shop is fourteen years and usually he is in his first year at the high school, or its equivalent, and much must depend upon his ability to make a living upon his release. He is first taught composition, imposition and job press work, while those boys who prove highly adapted to the work are given the fundamentals in cylinder press operations. Cutting, punching and wire stitching are the operations that he must become familiar with, as his own initiative and diligence direct.

The print shop, commercial in appointments, is fairly well fitted to carry on the actual operations demanded of it. There are ten other institutions and offices within the Department of Public Welfare for which printing is done, so that the boy has every opportunity, from the learning of the case to the completion of the job, to see his work become practical, useful and in demand.

The work in the shoe shop, during the last year, has been much the same as in former years. Thirty-six boys received instructions in this work and, as in the printing shop, the boy is able to earn a fair wage as soon as released.

FARM

The season on the farm was again very satisfactory, yielding large quantities of food products. The dairy has shown good results, producing 157,645 quarts of milk and 4,606 pounds of beef. The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork, 11,843 pounds, which was consumed at the school. The fruit crop was about the average. Quantities of small fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use.

The past year has been a very busy and profitable one for the teaming division of our farm, for, besides the regular farm work and the hauling of coal, there were other demands, such as the hauling of stone and gravel for the building of new sidewalks and the removal of earth for grading. During the winter months over 100 cords of wood were cut from dead trees and made ready for cottage use. Five hundred tons of ice were stored in the ice house, giving an abundant supply for the year.

IMPROVEMENTS

The industrial and trade classes have been kept busy during the year making needed repairs. The most important of the material improvements have been the installing of individual drinking bowls for the cattle; the resurfacing and putting in first-class condition of the power plant and coal bunker roof; the installing of lightning rods on all farm buildings at the main school; the building of an extension to the blacksmith shop; and the making of changes at Davitt cottage.

I wish to record my gratitude to the Trustees for their counsel and to the employees for their faithful and loyal support.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M. D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys is respectfully submitted.

Early in the year there were three mild cases of scarlet fever. With that exception the institution has been free from contagious disease during the past year. There have been three cases of pneumonia, one of which was quite severe. There was also one case of acute heart disease, where the boy's condition was very critical for a time. Aside from these cases, most of the sickness was caused by colds, sore throats and mild grip cases.

Following is a partial list of special cases treated, and outline of routine work done at the hospital:—

Number of visits by physician, 335.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 23,859.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 308.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,543.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 315.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 65.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 121.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 8.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 0.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 350.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 646.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 326.
 Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 41.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 7.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Huntington Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Worcester City Hospital (blood tests), 5.
 Monson State Hospital, 1.
 Tuberculosis Clinic, Framingham, 5.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 88.
 Hernia, 5.
 Circumcision, 2.
 Undescended testicles, 2.
 Cleft palate, 1.
 Strabismus, 2.

Special Cases:—

Infected hand, 4.
 Infected knee, 2.
 Infected finger, 1.
 Abscess in groin, 1.
 Fracture of clavicle, 1.
 Fracture of shoulder, 1.
 Fracture of sternum, 1.
 Fracture of finger, 1.
 Severe burn, 1 (returned from place).
 Vaccination against small pox, 4.
 Diphtheria immunizations, 400.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 34.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 14.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.

The following table gives the kind of work and the number of operations for the year. The boys' teeth are in rather poor condition when they first enter the school. This may be attributed to general neglect. The attention they receive at the school daily can only tend to raise the physical standard of the boys and reflect in a more wholesome state of mind.

Number of copper cement fillings, 586.
 Number of silver fillings, 664.
 Prophylaxis, 720.
 Extractions, 867.
 Treatments, 386.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1925.....	495
Received:—Committed.....	348
Recommended.....	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1
Returned from places.....	326
Runaways captured.....	86
Returned from hospitals.....	27
Returned from leave of absence.....	9
Returned from court.....	1
Released from Westboro State Hospital.....	1
	800
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....	*1,295
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	430
Paroled to others than relatives.....	102
Boarded out.....	114
Runaways.....	108
Released to hospitals.....	31
Deceased.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	18
Granted leave of absence.....	9
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3
Released to court.....	1
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Released to state hospitals.....	2
	822
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1926.....	473

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1926, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov.		Totals
	30, 1926	Previously	
Barnstable.....	—	116	116
Berkshire.....	11	440	451
Bristol.....	34	1,387	1,421
Dukes.....	1	24	25
Essex.....	40	2,015	2,055
Franklin.....	3	118	121
Hampden.....	37	1,047	1,084
Hampshire.....	3	202	205
Middlesex.....	75	2,967	3,042
Nantucket.....	1	27	28
Norfolk.....	13	743	756
Plymouth.....	11	370	381
Suffolk.....	82	3,093	3,175
Worcester.....	39	1,518	1,557
Totals.....	350	14,067	14,417

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Fathers born in United States.....	30	27	18	17	23	16	24	19	20	27
Mothers born in United States.....	26	48	33	32	26	22	15	25	18	25
Fathers foreign born.....	29	41	27	28	29	19	17	23	22	27
Mothers foreign born.....	42	24	24	17	26	17	17	19	20	26
Both parents born in United States.....	53	49	37	40	44	38	44	26	58	68
Both parents foreign born.....	183	242	196	190	178	171	165	173	216	213
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	37	33	27	51	44	18	38	30	31	12
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	48	52	47	40	42	29	29	34	24	9
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	48	58	59	55	52	62	56	59	61	61
Per cent of American parentage.....	14	12	11	11	13	14	14	9	13	19
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	10	8	8	15	13	6	13	10	1	3

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Born in United States.....	333	363	292	317	311	244	284	264	325	328
Foreign born.....	49	53	36	27	24	31	11	22	28	21
Unknown nativity.....	3	3	4	3	6	2	—	3	3	1

* This represents 812 individuals.

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed		Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
	during year ending Nov. 30, 1926	from 1885 to 1925		
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	9	25	34
Eight	1	51	115	167
Nine	6	167	231	404
Ten	23	397	440	860
Eleven	31	736	615	1,382
Twelve	76	1,346	748	2,170
Thirteen	82	2,156	897	3,135
Fourteen	112	3,125	778	4,015
Fifteen	18	263	913	1,194
Sixteen	1	26	523	550
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	350	8,295	5,518	14,163

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Had parents, 220.
 Had no parents, 15.
 Had father only, 45.
 Had mother only, 64.
 Had stepfather, 28.
 Had stepmother, 18.
 Had intemperate father, 104.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 9.
 Had parents separated, 11.
 Had attended church, 350.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 5.
 Had not attended school within two years, 1.
 Had been arrested before, 287.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 34.
 Had used tobacco, 211.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 8.
 Were attending school, 220.
 Were idle, 112.
 Parents owning residence, 118.
 Members of family had been arrested, 124.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3 (or under)	13	1	3
4	—	4	6	1	5
12	—	5	7	1	6
22	—	6	5	1	7
30	—	7	3	1	8
24	—	8	1	1	9
16	—	9	1	1	10
39	—	10	1	1	11
33	—	11	1	2	—
36	1	—	1	2	4
39	1	1			
20	1	2			
24	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 339; average length of stay in the school, 11.88 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Breaking and entering, 122.
Delinquent child, 13.
Larceny, 133.
Stubbornness, 35.
Running away, 9.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 19.
Placing obstruction on railroad, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.
Setting fires, 2.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 2.
Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
By reason of intoxication, 1.
Unlawful appropriation of horse and wagon, 1.
Attempt to commit unnatural act, 2.
Malicious injury to property, 7.
Total, 350.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average Number of Inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released Otherwise Than by Paroling
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
Average for ten years	457.69	339	676	230

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1917	14.33	1922	14.18
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1917	14.43	1922	11.53
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.13
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1917	12.98	1922	13.04
1918	12.91	1923	12.97
1919	13.04	1924	13.09
1920	13.19	1925	13.19
1921	13.20	1926	13.32

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1917	279	1922	443
1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351
1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1917	\$5.90	\$5.89	1922	\$9.61	\$9.60
1918	7.00	6.98	1923	11.26	11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925	9.20	9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

In 1st grade, 1.	In 8th grade, 40.
In 2d grade, 6.	In 9th grade, 1.
In 3d grade, 22.	In High School, 13.
In 4th grade, 36.	Special class, 10.
In 5th grade, 70.	
In 6th grade, 69.	Total, 350.
In 7th grade, 82.	

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$18.10
Sales	462.80
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Interest on bank balances.....	123.58
Refunds on account of previous years.....	5.00
Total Income	\$609.48

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:	
Advance	\$12,000.00
Current year refunds	209.06
Payments on account of maintenance.....	102,358.05
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....	\$114,567.11
Total	\$115,219.59

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—	
Institution Income	\$609.48
Refunds account maintenance.....	209.06
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—	\$818.54
On account of maintenance.....	\$102,358.05
Return of Advance.....	12,000.00
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....	\$115,176.59
Total	\$115,219.59

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$4,531.96
Appropriation, current year.....	223,200.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$227,731.96
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$12,803.52

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES.....	\$99,849.19
FOOD	34,289.43
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	7,586.09
FARM	16,773.49
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	13,910.27
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	1,239.78
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,717.44
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.....	2,365.20
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	14,815.68
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	9,018.06
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,302.69
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.....	4,061.12
Total expenses for Maintenance	\$214,928.44

During the year the average number of inmates has been 478.51.

Total cost of maintenance, \$214,928.44.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.64.

Receipts from sales, \$462.80.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.02.

All other institution receipts, \$146.68.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$8.61.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE	
Land	\$42,003.67
Buildings	516,760.00
Total real estate.....	\$558,763.67
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property	\$169,427.29
Total valuation of property.....	\$728,190.96

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	495	—	495
Number received during the year.....	800	—	800
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	822	—	822
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	473	—	473
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	478.51	—	478.51
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	62.35	43.75	106.10

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1925.....	1,729
Released on parole during year 1926.....	646
Total	2,375
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	695
Number on visiting list November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Net loss	49

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$99,849.19
2. Subsistence	34,289.43
3. Clothing	14,815.68
4. Ordinary repairs.....	7,302.69
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	58,671.45
Total for institution.....	\$214,928.44

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$33,598.23
Office and other expenses.....	19,159.84
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	16,150.53
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	3,469.87
Total	\$72,378.47

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The ideal of industry in the institution has been well maintained during the past year. Our boys have not only been kept busy, but busy at something worth while. It is quite usual for a former Shirley boy, grown to manhood, to remark on visiting the school, "I remember how I helped to build that road, or that building, or those chairs." That gives him a continuing pride and satisfaction in himself that he has been a contributing factor to something worth while, perhaps for the first time in his life, and also creates a sort of tradition to be transmitted—helpful to those who follow.

The past year the main road, for several hundred feet, has been rebuilt with new sidewalks and culverts. After the removal of stumps and plowing, about ten acres of new land have been added to our tillage. A large amount of lumber was cut and sawed, and several hundred cords of wood made ready for furnaces. A new two-family house for employees was rebuilt and is now receiving the inside finish. A plant house has been completed. A new henhouse is finished and a large shed for lumber and wood storage completed. This record of the larger tasks accomplished is a considerable one for the institution, but its greater value is to the boys, who have had implanted in them habits of industry while performing healthful and constructive work.

The work of our newly opened psychiatric department is progressing and beginning to function in a way to warrant its establishment. Boys are being more quickly adjusted by its results to their various places in the school and their individual problems are being better understood. There is a tendency to feel, because scientific research has added tremendously to our knowledge of the springs of conduct, that when our individual has been analyzed and catalogued, the task of reformation is finished. While knowledge of the boy is essential—the best we know is all too inadequate—yet we must not lose sight of the fact that ideals and attitudes are a matter of education gained through contact with others holding these ideals and attitudes. If, therefore, the wrong moral outlook on life which our boys bring with them is to be corrected, there must be a constant flow of an almost spiritual nature from the character and personality of the men and women who make up our staff, to supplement the help of the mental analyses. Character and right moral attitudes can only be taught incidental to the day's living—its work and its play. Scien-

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

tific analysis and group treatment have their place, but they must be backed up by masters and matrons and instructors of strong personality and high ideals of character. That is what the institution is constantly trying to do.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1926 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys has been very good throughout the year. It is pleasing to note that each boy, on being examined for parole, has shown a very appreciable gain in both weight and height—the average increase in weight being ten pounds and in height one and one-half inches. Considering that the boys are here usually less than a year, this showing is all the more impressive.

Contagious diseases have been more prevalent than in the previous year. No particular disease, however, has in any way gained serious proportion, each having been checked after one or two cases, due chiefly to the adequate facilities for isolation and quarantine at our hospital. In April the prevailing epidemic of grippe was encountered, which swept through our institution quite thoroughly. Two cases of pneumonia resulted from this disease.

The routine administration of diphtheric toxin antitoxin to all commitments has been carried on as in previous years. In addition to this, tetanus antitoxin is now being used as a routine treatment in all cases of punctured wounds.

Once again attention is called to the need of a small X-ray machine for use in the hospital. During this year there have been several fractures of the arm, leg and small bones of the feet and hands. In proper treatment of such accidents X-ray is practically a necessity, without which, in the present day of medicine and surgery, the physician is greatly handicapped.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the physician and dentist during the year:—

- Number of visits by physician, 398.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,731.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 447.
- Total number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,204.
- Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 447.
- Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 435.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 47.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 8.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 342.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 393.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 73.
- Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 - Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.
 - State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 - State Farm at Bridgewater, 5.
 - Monson State Hospital, 2.
 - Walter E. Fernald State School, 3.
- Operations performed:
 - Incisions for septic condition, 2.
 - Etherization, 4.
 - Suturing of incised wounds, 30.

Fracture metacarpal bone, 3.
 Fracture ulna bone, 1.
 Fracture tibia bone, 1.
 Fracture spine, 1.
 Fracture clavicle, 1.
 Circumcision, 1.
 Special cases treated:
 Throat infections, 82.
 Appendicitis, 4.
 Hernia, 3.
 Arthritis, 12.
 Wasserman test, 3.
 Syphilis, 1.
 Gonorrhea, 5.
 Scarlet fever, 2.
 Pneumonia, 5.
 Tendon suture, 1.
 Measles, 3.
 Mumps, 1.
 Endocarditis, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 181.
 Number of cement fillings, 267.
 Number of cleanings, 768.
 Number of treatments, 812.
 Number of extractions, 763.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1926.*

Boys in school November 30, 1925.....	318	
Committed during the year.....	324	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	18	
Returned from parole.....	73	
Returned from leave of absence.....	5	
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory.....	11	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1	
Returned from Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Returned from court.....	1	752
Paroled.....	298	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	64	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	20	
Committed to State Farm at Bridgewater.....	5	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Transferred to Walter E. Fernald State School.....	3	
Transferred to Monson State Hospital.....	2	
Died.....	2	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and later returned.....	1	
Returned to court, over age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	31	448
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1926.....		304

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Both parents born in the United States, 49.
 Both parents foreign born, 167.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 14.

Father native born and mother foreign, 23.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 7.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 19.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 51.
 Total, 342.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Born in the United States, 303.	Azores, 1.
Birthplace not known, 5.	Syria, 2.
Born in foreign countries, 34.	England, 2.
Canada and provinces, 9.	France, 3.
Italy, 11.	Scotland, 1.
Russia, 2.	Armenia, 1.
Poland, 2.	Total, 342.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Larceny, 91.
 Breaking and entering, 37.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 45.
 Breaking, entering and attempted larceny, 1.
 Attempt to break and enter, 3.
 Attempted larceny, 6.
 Violating auto laws, 12.
 Unlawful appropriation of auto, 55.
 Attempt to violate auto law, 1.
 Forgery, 1.
 Assault and robbery, 1.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Assault and battery, 1.
 Malicious destruction of property, 1.
 Burning a building, 2.
 Assault with dangerous weapon, 3.
 Armed with dangerous weapon, 1.
 Violation of rules of training schools, 2.
 Destroying property, 3.
 Lewd, wanton and lascivious person, 1.
 Indecent assault, 1.
 Rape, 1.
 Being dishonest, 1.
 Violation of parole (transfers), 18.
 Larceny and trespass, 1.
 Trespassing, 1.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 40.
 Rude and disorderly conduct, 1.
 Being a runaway, 5.
 Habitual school offender, 1.
 Assault on officer, 1.
 Illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, 1.
 Violation of probation, 1.
 Total, 342.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 231.
Had father only, 34.
Had mother only, 44.
Had mother dead and father unknown, 4.
Had foster parents, 1.
Parents unknown, 13.
Both parents dead, 15.
Had step-father, 16.
Had step-mother, 19.
Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 59.
Parents separated, 16.
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 70.
Had parents owning residence, 76.
Had attended school within one year, 114.
Had attended school within two years, 77.
Had attended school within three years, 64.
Had attended school within four years, 29.
Had attended school within five years, 8.
Were attending school, 50.
Had been in court before, 267.
Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 16.
Had used tobacco, 238.
Had been inmates of another institution, 81.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

14-15	5	(Transfers from Lyman School)
15-16	123	
16-17	141	
17-18	62	
Over 18	11	
Total, 342.		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Ungraded class	4
In 3rd grade or below	8
In 4th grade	15
In 5th grade	46
In 6th grade	89
In 7th grade	83
In 8th grade	46
In High School	51
Total	342

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1926.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	1 month	37	1 year
3	5 months	18	1 year, 1 month
7	6 "	16	1 " 2 "
10	7 "	9	1 " 3 "
28	8 "	4	1 " 4 "
53	9 "	1	1 " 5 "
57	10 "	2	1 " 6 "
52	11 "		

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 298; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$26.96	
Sales.....	377.85	
Miscellaneous.....	70.07	
Total Income.....		\$474.88
Other receipts:		
Refunds of previous years.....		.84
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Appropriations:		
Advance.....	\$8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	73,063.00	
Maintenance refunds.....	90.09	
		\$81,153.09
Total.....		\$81,628.81
		<i>Payments</i>
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$474.88	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	90.09	
Refunds of previous years.....	.84	
		\$565.81
Maintenance appropriations:		
On account of maintenance.....	\$73,063.00	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		\$81,063.00
Total.....		\$81,628.81

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$5,292.98
Appropriation, current year.....	154,060.00
	\$159,352.98
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	159,281.19
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$71.79

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services.....	\$68,412.94
Food.....	22,997.27
Medical and general care.....	3,796.13
Farm.....	13,735.38
Heat, light and power.....	14,485.24
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,097.39
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,321.44
Religious instruction.....	1,800.00
Clothing and materials.....	10,915.08
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,999.71
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,223.59
Repairs and renewals.....	5,497.02
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$159,281.19

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation carried forward from 1925.....	\$1,724.34
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	1,724.00
Balance, Nov. 30, 1926, carried to next year.....	.34

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of Year
Stock Barn.....	\$6,100.00	\$353.23	\$6,099.70	\$.30
Hay Barn.....	3,000.00	430.77	2,999.76	.04
Fire prevention.....	890.00	890.00	890.00	—
	\$9,990.00	\$1,724.00	\$9,989.66	\$.34

During the year the average number of inmates has been 307.

Total cost for maintenance, \$159,281.19.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.97.

Receipts from sales, \$377.85.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0237.

All other institution receipts, \$107.87.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0063.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.947.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
November 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE.		
Land	\$28,258.00	
Buildings	486,196.00	
Total Real Estate.....		\$514,454.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property	\$126,056.36	
TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....		\$640,510.36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	318	—	318
Number received during the year.....	434	—	434
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	448	—	448
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	304	—	304
Daily average attendance (i. e., number inmates actually present) during year.....	307	—	307
Number of individuals actually represented	746	—	746
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly) ..	56	20	76

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1925.....	799
Number of boys paroled during year 1926.....	362
	1,161
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	359
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1926.....	802
Net gain	3

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$68,412.94
2. Subsistence	22,997.27
3. Clothing	10,915.08
4. Ordinary repairs	6,223.59
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	50,732.31
Total for institution	\$159,281.19

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent.
(See page 26).

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1926, there were 1,680 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 802 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys—a total of 2,482. From the situation at the end of the previous year, this represents a net loss of 49 in the number on parole from the Lyman School

for Boys, and a net gain of 3 in the number of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. On the visiting list during the year, however, there was a total of more than 3,500 individual boys. Results of the year's work were on the whole quite satisfactory, as will be noted from the accompanying tables.

If the visitors had no other duties than the supervision of boys, they would be kept busy. They have, however, many other duties, so that they find it impossible to give their charges the attention desirable, with the result that some who need closer supervision and would profit by it, do not have enough. This is reflected in the total of 478 days that our visitors were required to attend court. If this single requirement were removed, it would give the visitors valuable time for needed supervision, which might result, in some instances, in fewer returns of our boys to court. Our visitors have made, however, nearly 16,000 visits to boys during the year, of which approximately 11,000 were to Lyman School boys on parole, and 5,000 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys.

In addition to this visitation, the homes of 832 Lyman School boys, 650 Industrial School boys, and 114 foster homes have been investigated. These investigations require a great deal of time, for in many cases several visits have to be made and many persons interviewed before satisfactory data is obtainable.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the year's work was the granting of 116 honorable discharges from the further supervision of the Trustees to deserving wards. It is pleasing to note the widespread interest among the boys in securing honorable discharges.

I am glad to report for the present year a smaller number of boys returned to the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys than in previous years. The total returned to the Lyman School was, for all causes, 326, of whom 194 were returned from their own homes and 132 from foster homes. Of the number returned, 281 violated their parole in some way, and 45 were sent back for hospital treatment, or merely for relocation. Only 73 boys were returned to the Industrial School for Boys, of whom 53 were returned from their own homes and 20 from foster homes; of the 73, there were 65 returned for violation of parole and 8 for hospital treatment, or for relocation. These figures of "returns" show a marked improvement over records of previous years.

Notwithstanding poor business conditions prevalent throughout the state, particularly in the textile industry, our wards have worked quite regularly. In some of the large cities unemployment was common, but visitors were instrumental in aiding many boys to secure employment on account of the visitors' contacts and acquaintance with employers. During the year 876 hours of the visitors' time were devoted to finding employment for boys out of work.

The transportation problem in the department is a serious one. This is particularly so because of poor travel connections to Westboro and Shirley. Trolley cars are running only once in two hours from Boston or Worcester to Westboro, which means usually that nearly an entire day of the visitors is spent in returning a boy to the Lyman School. Similar conditions are developing elsewhere.

The apprehending of boys who escape from the Lyman School and from the school at Shirley is another problem. During the year our visitors spent 845 working hours at this work, making a total of nearly 105 full days to work, not directly parole work. It would be desirable to have one man delegated for the apprehension of runaways. If this were done, the number of runaways from the institutions would probably be reduced somewhat, because one man devoting all his time to this work could show better results than our visitors who cannot give enough immediate time for best results. The discipline of the institutions would be improved by apprehending runaways more quickly.

On November 30, 1926, this department held for boys now or formerly in its care savings bank deposits of \$37,679.62, representing 862 accounts. Every reasonable effort is made to close out inactive accounts as soon as possible.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1925.....	1,729
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1926.....	646
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1926.....	2,375
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1926..	326
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1926.....	232
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	26
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	45
Boys who died during year.....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	61
Boys recommitted.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
	695
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Net loss.....	49

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	80	4.77
Out of Commonwealth.....	204	12.14
At board, attending school.....	63	3.75
Attending school, not boarded.....	200	11.90
Employed on farms.....	88	5.24
In mills (textile).....	92	5.47
In other mills and factories.....	127	7.56
Idle.....	39	2.32
Classed as laborers.....	117	6.96
In machine shops.....	12	.71
In shoe shops.....	50	2.99
Clerks and in stores.....	72	4.26
In other institutions.....	14	.83
Ill.....	12	.71
Occupations unknown.....	19	1.13
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	150	8.93
In printing plants.....	7	.42
Recently released.....	58	3.46
Messengers and doing errands.....	51	3.04
In different occupations.....	190	11.31
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	35	2.10
	1,680	100.00

The records of the above 1,680 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,235, or 73.51 per cent, were doing well; 40, or 2.39 per cent, were doing fairly well; 32, or 1.90 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 204, or 12.14 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 150, or 8.93 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 19, or 1.13 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	430
Number of boys paroled to others.....	102
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	114
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	646
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1926.....	63

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

For violation of parole	281
For relocation and other purposes	45
Total number returned	326

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	26	11.21
On farms	5	2.15
In textile mills	9	3.88
In different occupations	55	23.71
Teamsters	8	3.44
Whereabouts unknown and out of State	58	25.00
Idle	3	1.29
In factories	16	6.90
Laborers	46	19.83
In institutions	6	2.59
	232	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during the year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	141	60.77
Doing fairly well	20	8.62
Doing badly	13	5.61
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	58	25.00
	232	100.00

During the year 27 boys who became of age in 1926 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1926, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 36.
 In the United States Navy, 40.
 In the United States Marines, 4.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,074.
 On parole to others, 93.
 On parole on own responsibility, 16.
 On parole at board, 63.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 204.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 150.
 Total outside the School, 1680.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1925	799
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1926	362
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1926	1,161
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1926 ..	73
Became of age during year	182
Committed to other institutions during year	43
Honorably discharged from custody during year	55
Died during year	2
Number of boys recommitted during year	4
	359
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1926	802
Net gain	3

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	51	6.36
Machinists	3	.38
Employed on farms.....	51	6.36
Doing odd jobs	18	2.24
In textile mills	51	6.36
In shoe shops	27	3.37
Classed as laborers.....	88	10.98
Clerks and working in stores.....	47	5.86
Other factories	123	15.96
Recently released	26	3.24
Teamsters	34	4.24
In different occupations	68	8.47
In institutions	30	3.74
Out of Commonwealth	41	5.11
Idle	44	5.49
In school	3	.38
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	81	10.09
Printing	2	.25
Ill	9	1.12
	802	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 802 boys show that at the time of the last report 589, or 73.44 per cent, were doing well; 39, or 4.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 52, or 6.49 per cent, were doing badly; 41, or 5.11 per cent, were out of State; 81, or 10.09 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	37	20.33
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	29	15.94
Teamsters	9	4.96
Employed on farms.....	5	2.74
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	22	12.10
Classed as laborers.....	16	8.79
Machine shops.....	2	1.09
Out of Commonwealth.....	20	11.01
Odd jobs.....	3	1.64
In other institutions.....	5	2.74
Idle	4	2.19
In different occupations.....	23	12.64
Ill	1	.55
Clerks	6	3.28
	182	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	122	67.03
Doing fairly well.....	9	4.95
Doing badly	14	7.69
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	37	20.33
	182	100.00

During the year 34 boys who became of age in 1926 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 65 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1926, and 8 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the Parole of Boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent	\$3,000.00	
Visitors	26,400.00	
Clerks	4,198.23	
		\$33,598.23

Travel of visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors.....	\$7,839.60	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,520.98	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,520.96	
Travel of boys.....	2,746.28	
Carriage hire for boys.....	1,073.22	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	413.35	
		\$17,114.39

Office expenses:

Postage.....	\$289.40	
Stationery.....	71.13	
Telephone and telegraph.....	359.15	
Rent.....	919.92	
Supplies and equipment.....	405.85	
		\$2,045.45

Boys boarded out:

Board.....	\$12,353.72	
Clothing ¹	3,014.06	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	782.75	
		\$16,150.53
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	\$3,469.87	
		\$3,469.87

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys.....

\$72,378.47

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

In order that each girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls may receive individual attention and consideration and that her attitude, her view point, and her needs may be ascertained, she is interviewed upon her arrival at the school by the superintendent. She is allowed to tell her story in her own way, however inaccurate and untruthful. The purpose of the school, the work, the play, and, in general, the life of the school, are explained to her at length, and she is made to realize that regardless of past mistakes, she has come to this, a "School of Opportunity," as we call it, to make a fresh start; that she is to be helped, educated and trained, and that eventually, it is hoped she will return to the community with a better understanding and knowledge of her responsibilities there.

In the receiving cottage, where the newly committed girl is sent for the first several months, she is given individual attention and supervision by the matron and house teacher, and during her stay there, is given mental tests by the psychiatrist and psychologist, and by the school principal as well, that her mental status may be known. At the completion of her initial period of training in the receiving cottage, she is again interviewed by the superintendent, and then transferred to one of the regular training cottages.

During the past year, 396 examinations were made by the psychiatrist and psychologist. In addition to the mental examinations made, problem and behavior cases received special attention by the psychiatrist. Eleven girls were committed, during the year, to the newly opened Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.

These early psychiatric examinations are of great value to the superintendent and workers with the girl in acquainting them, at the outset, of difficulties likely to be encountered and adjustments to be made because of limitations which heretofore have been recognized only after practical experience in the industrial and academic classes both in the cottage and schoolroom.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

When the school building was completed and opened in 1915, the girls hailed it with delight as a "real" school at last. And that has been our aim always—that it shall be a "real" school; one where things are accomplished and where, at the same time, character building is quietly going on and right principles are being inculcated, through the development of normal and healthy activities.

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$352.01. This amount was returned to the state Treasurer.

In order that the work of the school may be successfully carried on, it is essential, first of all, that the girl shall not be a misfit in the school-room. To this end, she is carefully tested upon entrance to the school—then given time in the receiving cottage to become adjusted to her new way of living. At the end of two or three months after commitment, she may be found busily trying to make up work that she has forgotten and beginning to show a responsive attitude toward class room work in general. She is tested again and the results noted in comparison with the first test. Except in cases of particularly backward girls, improvement is found in practically every case.

Because of the fact that the central school building contains, not only academic class rooms for all grades from the third to the second year of high school, but also sewing rooms, a domestic science room, a manual arts room and a gymnasium, it is possible to plan the day's program for each individual girl, and to make adjustments as needed.

Half-time school work and half-time handwork are given to all girls above the fourth grade. The girls in lower grades have a somewhat longer period in the class room, but handwork is not neglected, as it is most essential for this particular group.

The fundamentals of the course of study follow, in general, the requirements of similar grades in the public schools. Every effort is made to have the surroundings pleasant, and the subjects presented in an interesting way. The girls soon learn that school here is worth while and has something of real value to offer to them.

One of the most popular classes is the civics class. This group is made up of the girls in the upper grade class and commercial class. It is under the direction of a teacher with a broad understanding of girls—one who is particularly well adapted to the teaching of this subject. That results have actually been accomplished is attested by the many letters received from girls now on parole, telling of the help it has been to them.

As much responsibility as can wisely be placed in the hands of young, untrained girls is given, and is added to as their ability to take such responsibility increases. This has not, however, assumed such proportions that it can be said to be any form of student government.

Progress is emphasized and encouraged by promotion in handwork classes as soon as the work of the individual warrants, and in academic rooms by the division of courses of study into comparatively short periods.

Assemblies are held frequently and programs are prepared for the celebration of the various holidays.

The annual June graduation and exhibition is looked forward to the entire year, and is shared by all.

The program as given in the chapel on June 16, 1926, included a presentation from the court scene of "The Merchant of Venice," and a cantata entitled, "The Three Springs," by Paul Bliss.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three new bathrooms, complete with tubs, bowls and lavatories, have been installed on the third floor of Richardson Cottage, and one new bathroom on the first floor of Pines Cottage. The lavatories on the first floor at Roger and Mary Lamb cottages have been remodelled and equipped as bathrooms.

The old wash trays at Fay cottage have been replaced with soapstone trays. Heaters at Richardson cottage and the farm house have been fitted with hot water coils to try this system of heating water for household purposes, thus dispensing with the small hot water heaters during the winter season.

The barn, the shop, all the farm buildings, and Roger cottage have been painted on the exterior; also the interior of Richardson and Pines cottages, and part of Mary Lamb cottage.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1926, is respectfully submitted:—

Summary of Work Done.

Number of visits by physician, 425.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,721.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 394.
 Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 225.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 161.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 64.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 158.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 457.
 Number of smears taken, 526.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 8,845.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operations, 3.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 4.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 14.
 Number of X-rays taken, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 159.
 Number of commitments who have deviated septum, 37.
 Number of commitments who have defective vision, 37.
 Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 6.
 Number of commitments who have glands "negative," 77.
 Number of commitments who have glands "positive," 86.
 Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 18.
 Number of other nose examinations, 30.
 Number of other ear examinations, 60.
 Number of other throat examinations, 26.
 Prescriptions for glasses given, 50.
 Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 12.
 Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 124.

Treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital:

"Lymphangioma"—two radium treatments, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,297.	Pulps removed, 6.
Enamel fillings, 215.	Teeth treated, 41.
Cement fillings, 107.	Partial plates, 3.
Extractions, 305.	Gold inlays, 3.
Gas administrations, 93.	Trubyte crowns, 3.
Novocaine administrations, 101.	Gold crowns, 1.
Cleansings, 204.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 162.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school November 30, 1925.....	290	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1925.....	411	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1925.....	701	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1926.....	164	
		865
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1926.....	79	
Honorably discharged during year.....	38	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Belchertown State School.....	2	
Walter E. Fernald State School.....	2	
Reformatory for Women.....	5	
Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Department for Defective Delinquents.....	12	
Wrentham State School.....	1	
Discharged by Court.....	1	
	25	
		142
Total in custody, November 30, 1926.....		723

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In the School November 30, 1925.....	290	
Since committed.....	164	
		454
Recalled to the school:		
From attending funeral.....	3	
From attending wedding.....	1	
From attending Court.....	6	
For running from the school.....	8	
From hospitals.....	14	
For a visit.....	4	
From visit home.....	1	
	37	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	24	
To await commitment to institutions.....	3	
For further training.....	2	
Awaiting Court.....	1	
For violation of parole.....	23	
Re-committed by Court.....	1	
	54	
		91
		545
Released from the school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	74	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	9	
On parole to other families for wages.....	118	
On parole to other families for wages to attend school.....	4	
From a visit to the school.....	4	
For a visit home.....	1	
To attend court.....	6	
To attend funeral.....	3	
Ran from the Industrial School for Girls.....	10	
Transferred to hospitals.....	26	
To be committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	4	
Committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents.....	12	
Committed to state hospital.....	2	
To attend wedding.....	1	
Transferred to House of Good Shepherd.....	1	
		275
Remaining in the School November 30, 1926.....		270

TABLE 38.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time during year ending November 30, 1926.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	4	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	3 ¹	6	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	7 ¹	9	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	11 ¹	14	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	21 ¹	10	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	22 ¹	8	.....	1	11
1	.....	—	23 ¹	9	.....	2	—
1	.....	—	29 ¹	4	.....	2	1
2	.....	—	1	11	.....	2	2
5	.....	—	2	4	.....	2	3
2	.....	—	4	5	.....	2	4
1	.....	—	5	4	.....	2	6
3	.....	—	6	3	.....	2	7
3	.....	—	7	2	.....	2	8
4	.....	—	8	1	.....	2	9
1	.....	—	9	1	.....	2	10
3	.....	—	10	3	.....	2	11
1	.....	—	11	1	.....	3	—
7	.....	1	—	2	.....	3	1
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	6
3	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	7
5	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	8
6	.....	1	4	1	.....	5	11
6	.....	1	5				

Total number paroled for first time during year, 168; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 7 months, 16 days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Assault and Battery, 1.
 Being a Delinquent, 21.
 Breaking, Entering, and Larceny, 1.
 Delinquent—Lewd and Wanton Behavior, 1.
 Fornication, 11.
 Idle and Disorderly Person, 4.
 Larceny, 18.
 Lewdness, 12.
 Lewd and Lascivious Cohabitation, 2.
 Lewd and Lascivious Conduct, 3.
 Lewd and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior, 5.
 Receiving Stolen Goods, 1.
 Runaway, 23.
 Stubborn and Disobedient Child, 2.
 Stubbornness, 55.
 Transferred from Division Child Guardianship, 3.
 (Larceny; Stubborn and Disobedient; Delinquency)
 Vagrancy, 1.
 Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.
 Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 5.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 17.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 37.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 51.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 43.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 5.
 Total number committed, 164.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Born in the United States, 149.
Born in foreign countries, 15.
Austria, 1.
Canada, 4.
England, 1.
Italy, 1.
Poland, 1.
Nova Scotia, 5.
Russia, 2.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Both parents born in the United States, 53.
Both parents foreign born, 76.
Father native born and mother foreign, 17.
Father foreign born and mother native, 12.
Mother native, father unknown, 3.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 2.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In school, 71.
Housework at home, 7.
Housework at foster home, 3.
Factory, 2.
Nursemaid, 1.
Idle, 80.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 44.—*Education, Progress and Length of Time out of School of Girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 2.
In high school (third year), 3.
In grade IX, 4.
In grade VIII, 34.
In grade VII, 43.
In grade VI, 32.
In grade V, 16.
In grade IV, 9.
In grade III, 6.
In grade II, 3.
Ungraded and special classes, 2.
Total number committed, 164.
In school when committed, 71.
Out of school less than one year, 45.
Out of school between one and two years, 36.
Out of school between two and three years, 8.
Out of school between three and four years, 2.
Out of school between four and five years, 1.
Out of school seven years (at Waverley), 1.
Total number committed, 164.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Income:</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	
Personal services:		
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement.....	\$10.82	
Sales	370.71	
Miscellaneous	146.35	
Total income		\$527.88
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Appropriations:		
Advances	\$8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	63,144.71	
Maintenance refunds	245.41	
Total		\$71,390.12
		\$71,918.00
<i>Payments.</i>		
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$527.88	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	245.41	
		\$773.29
Maintenance appropriations:		
On account of maintenance	\$63,144.71	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		\$71,918.00

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriations, current year.....	\$143,650.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	139,258.34
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$4,391.66

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$61,789.76
Food	17,616.65
Medical and general care.....	3,312.43
Farm	12,956.74
Heat, light and power.....	12,425.30
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,450.66
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,673.98
Religious instruction	1,424.98
Clothing and materials.....	8,256.49
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,094.38
Repairs, ordinary	6,260.68
Repairs and renewals	1,996.29
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$139,258.34

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$313.13
Balance November 30, 1926, carried to next year.....	\$313.13

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Farming land (Acts 1925).....	\$3,500.00		\$3,186.87	\$313.13

During the year the average number of inmates has been 296.8.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$139,258.34.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.023.
 Receipt from sales, \$370.71.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.024.
 All other institution receipts, \$157.17.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.99.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

November 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE.

Land	\$39,885.00
Buildings	351,165.00
Total Real Estate.....	\$391,050.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal Property	\$86,250.00
TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....	\$477,300.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	290	290
Number received during year (committed, 164; returned from parole, 91)	—	255	255
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	275	275
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	270	270
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	296.8	296.8
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	595
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	142
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$61,789.76
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,678.98
Food	17,616.65
Religious instruction	1,424.98
Clothing and materials	8,256.49
Furnishings and household supplies	9,094.88
Medical and general care	3,312.43
Heat, light and power	12,425.30
Farm and stable	12,956.74
Grounds	2,450.66
Repairs, ordinary	6,260.68
Repairs and renewals	1,996.29
Total expenses for maintenance	\$139,258.34

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Each year the courts of Massachusetts send to the Industrial School for Girls a group of girls who have gone too far wrong to be placed on probation, or who have been tried on probation and have failed to improve. For the help and insight which it gives, a study has been made of the heredity, home environment, the school and employment records, the companions, health, and delinquencies of the 164 girls who were committed this year to the school by 37 different courts. Some of the results disclosed were as follows:

Eighty girls had immoral or inebriate relatives living in their homes; 18 had one or more members of the immediate family in penal institutions; 55 mothers worked outside of the home; 23 girls had no homes; 29 girls had either step-father or step-mother; 4 girls had no living parents; 3 were adopted; 28 girls had fairly good homes; 29 had non-English speaking parents; 65 girls were not living at home when committed; 75 had previous court records; 48 had been under the supervision of other social agencies; 33 had been in other institutions; 80 girls were idle when committed and 30 girls were infected with some kind of venereal disease.

The real task of the Girls Parole Branch is the reforming, re-creating and rehabilitating of these girls.

The success of our parole work is dependent, not only upon the personal qualities in the workers or visitors themselves, but upon the interest, fair-mindedness and intelligent co-operation of all the citizens in the communities which we touch.

Each visitor has a group of 50 to 65 girls who are her responsibility until they are either honorably discharged or reach their majority. She must know each girl's home, her family, the story of her early life; what the Industrial School for Girls has done for her and how she responded

to it; her ambitions, hopes and fears; her weaknesses and her strong points—physical, mental and moral. She must be close to each one of her girls through a wide common interest—the success of each particular girl.

When a girl is first paroled, she is likely to be lonely and things seem strange. Her ideas must be readjusted. Her visitor must give her courage; must be interested and believe in her; must help her over her troubles; must understand her desires and ambitions and show how the girl can work toward them.

The real work of a visitor is to visit the girl. A girl who has been out of the training school less than one year should be visited at least once a month; if on parole between one and two years, at least every two months; if on parole longer than two years, as often as every three months. Many girls are visited much more often because of emergencies that frequently arise with unstable, wilful, erratic, feeble-minded or psychopathic girls.

When a visitor visits a girl, she has many things to consider—the girl's work, her wages, her wardrobe, her companions, her lovers, her church attendance, her recreation, her behavior, her health, the differences of opinion between an employer and the girl, or the girl and her relatives, as to work or pleasures—all of which must be thoroughly discussed.

The visitor finds that this girl needs encouragement; that one, an earnest talk and friendly advice; another, a vacation or medical attention; still another needs the compelling force of authority to tide her over what would otherwise be a lapse of conduct. Every difficulty met under the management of a good visitor means a lesson mastered in that girl's life. The visitor is ever struggling to help the girl.

No visitor can make a worth-while visit in less than two hours, exclusive of traveling; and often a visit may have to last a whole afternoon, or into the evening, before the truth is discovered, and environmental difficulties are solved. A visitor who makes 350 such real visits a year has worked hard, for it is the quality of the visits that counts toward the building up of self-confidence, self-respect, self-reliance and a sense of responsibility.

The writing of records, the interviews with friends and relatives, with public officials, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, ministers, and many others, are also time-consuming parts of a visitor's work.

FOSTER HOMES.

The crucial test of a foster home is the happiness and development of the girl who is in it.

Two hundred and seventy-one foster homes and small hospitals have been used this year 416 times for 279 individual girls. One hundred seventy-seven girls have had one foster home; 75 girls, two foster homes; 21 girls, three foster homes; 5 girls, four foster homes; and one girl has had five foster homes.

Some girls need a frequent change, owing to their own restless make-up, or in order that they may have opportunities to keep pace with their growth. Seventy girls completed a stay of at least one year in the same foster homes; 49 stayed over one year; 14 stayed over two years; and 8 stayed over three years.

There are several groups of girls to whom the foster homes provided by the department are a refuge as well as a part of their training, particularly so to the homeless or motherless girls; to those who are so low mentally or are so erratic that they can be kept safe and successful only in the one kind of environment especially suited to their needs; and to those girls who are placed in foster homes from their own homes, because either the girl or the parent has realized that instead of returning the girl to the school, we may have a foster home ready for her where she may start anew.

There is a certain atmosphere of stability in a good foster home where kindness and firmness combine, which is favorable for the growth of a very unstable girl. The training at the school, supplemented by the experience in a foster home, is a help to a girl who goes home.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

Thirty-two girls have attended school during the past year—2 in business college; 22 in high school; 7 in grammar school; and 1 in primary school. One girl was graduated from high school and is now working in an insurance office, earning \$16 a week. One girl finished business college and is now working in the executive's office of a college, earning \$18 a week.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

Five hundred and ninety-five individual girls were on parole for the whole or a part of the year. At the end of the year, 453 girls were on parole.

The conduct of the girls who reached their majority before November 30th was 87.8% satisfactory; 10.5% unsatisfactory; and 1.7% unknown. Seventy-eight per cent of the two latter classes were feeble-minded or had some mental disorder.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

There were 38 girls who passed out of the custody of the trustees by receiving honorable discharges. These are heartening evidences that many delinquent girls are not so different from other girls, and that several of them, if tided over the unstable years of adolescence will become worthy citizens. When discharged, 2 were doing secretarial work; 2 were telephone operators; 4 were store clerks; 1 was a student in business college; 1 was a patient in a hospital; 6 were doing factory work; 15 were engaged in housework; and 7 were happily married.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS' HOMES.

It is unintelligent to plan a girl's future apart from her family. This year part of one visitor's time is devoted to this work. One hundred homes have been visited at least once for the purpose of rehabilitation. Many of them have been visited more than once. We have been able to do intensive work on a few. Only six of these were really good homes. As many more were fair, and the rest were absolutely poor. Preventive work has been done among the younger children in these homes. Mothers have been persuaded to learn English. Several mothers have given up going out to work and are really trying to make better homes. The girls are encouraged to share the responsibility of the home. Their training at the Industrial School has taught them many of the things which go to make home worth while. They get work in the factory, the store, or the office.

OTHER PHASES OF THE WORK.

Some phases of the work of the department not given elsewhere in the report are as follows:

Number of girls' homes visited, 483 times.

Number of visits to court, 150.

Girls visited in other institutions, 485 times.

Girls interviewed at Industrial School, 375 times.

Number of secondary investigations of girls' homes, 335.

BANK SAVINGS.

On Nov. 30, 1926, there were 252 active bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, totalling \$12,055.83. Twenty-five girls had accounts ranging from \$103.40 to \$398.72; seven from \$200 to \$300; and two had over \$300.

Twenty-seven of the honorably discharged girls had \$2,441.20 in the bank. Seven girls had from \$100 to \$300, and one girl had \$349.71. Four of the "of-age" girls had from \$100 to \$200; and three girls had from \$200 to \$300 when they reached their majority.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1926, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	121
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	24
On parole in families, earning wages.....	147
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	6
Attending school, earning wages.....	5
Attending school, living at home.....	7
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	19
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	51
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	21
In private institutions outside of state.....	3
Boarding temporarily.....	4
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	20
b. Previously.....	22
Runaways from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	3
	453
In school November 30, 1926.....	270
	723

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1925.....	\$19,774.16
Cash received from savings to credit 254 girls in place from Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926.....	\$17,303.04
Cash received from savings to credit of 21 girls at home.....	183.50
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 17 girls.....	498.88
Cash received from other sources.....	118.02
Interest on deposits.....	655.55
By 1,329 deposits with the department.....	\$18,758.99
	\$38,533.15
Cash withdrawn by 326 girls.....	18,018.10
Balance on deposit November 30, 1926.....	\$20,515.05

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1926.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 326 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose)

Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of girls	Amount
Clothing.....	210	\$8,135.06
Dentists.....	37	544.47
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	35	203.44
Hospital.....	34	637.77
Help at home.....	35	343.40
Board.....	131	1,914.24
Traveling expenses including express and telephone and expenses in re-turning runaway wards.....	216	1,149.27
Expenses for baby.....	13	196.39
Overpaid wages returned to employer.....	6	69.44
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	115	612.93
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	6	62.01
Schooling.....	6	229.18
Insurance.....	1	10.00
Marriage.....	9	134.00
Transferred to other institutions.....	6	96.03
Girls becoming of age and receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	67	3,652.29
		\$17,719.14
Trust account drawn when girl became of age.....	1	298.96
		\$18,018.10

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Salaries:			
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	.....	\$2,500.00	
Visitors	.....	18,690.00	
Clerks	.....	3,900.00	
Extra Clerks	.....	490.49	
			\$25,580.49
Visitors:			
Travel	.....	\$4,362.08	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	.....	877.78	
			\$5,239.86
Office expenses:			
Advertising	.....	\$282.91	
Postage	.....	375.11	
Stationery and office supplies	.....	455.92	
Telephone and telegrams	.....	1,599.11	
Rent	.....	2,760.00	
Sundries	.....	87.20	
			\$5,560.25
Adjustment	.....		9.00
Total expended for administration and visiting	.....		\$36,889.60
Assistance to girls:			
Board	.....	\$449.59	
Clothing	.....	347.26	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	.....	340.99	
Travel	.....	840.70	
Miscellaneous	.....	3.00	
Total expended for girls	.....		\$1,981.54
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls	.....		\$38,371.14

TRUST FUNDS ¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925	\$2,711.89	\$33,700.00	\$36,411.89
Receipts in 1925-26			
Income from investments	1,813.79		1,813.79
No transactions in securities in 1925-26.			
Balance November 30, 1926	\$4,525.68	\$33,700.00	\$38,225.68
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
		\$33,700.00	
Cash on hand		4,535.68	\$38,225.68

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26		
Balance November 30, 1926	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$12,222.25		\$12,222.25
Receipts in 1925-26.....			
Income from investments.....	1,888.96		1,888.96
	<u>\$14,111.21</u>		<u>\$14,111.21</u>
Payments in 1925-26.....			
Lyman School for Boys.....	901.53		901.53
	<u>\$13,209.68</u>		<u>\$13,209.68</u>
Balance November 30, 1926.....			
Present Investment.....			
Cash on hand.....			\$13,209.68

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....			
Balance November 30, 1926.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.....			
Athol bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$711.89	\$100.00	\$811.89
Receipts in 1925-26.....			
Income from investment.....	70.68		70.68
	<u>\$782.57</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$882.57</u>
Payments in 1925-26.....			
Lyman School for Boys.....	418.03		418.03
	<u>\$364.54</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$464.54</u>
Balance November 30, 1926.....			
Present investment.....			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		364.54	464.54

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....			
Balance November 30, 1926.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.....			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$241.07		\$241.07
Receipts in 1925-26.....			
Income from investments.....	47.20		47.20
	<u>\$288.27</u>		<u>\$288.27</u>
Payments in 1925-26.....			
Industrial School for Girls.....	105.22		105.22
	<u>\$183.05</u>		<u>\$183.05</u>
Balance November 30, 1926.....			
Present Investment.....			
Cash on hand.....			\$183.05

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....			
Balance November 30, 1926.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Present Investment.....			
Revere bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$142.18		\$142.18
Receipts in 1925-26.....			
Income from investment	44.66		44.66
	<u>\$186.84</u>		<u>\$186.84</u>
Balance November 30, 1926.....			
Present Investment.....			
Cash on hand			\$186.84

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....		
Balance November 30, 1926.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$112.99		\$112.99
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>			
Income from investment.....	44.48		44.48
	\$157.47		\$157.47
<i>Payments in 1925-26</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	134.24		134.24
Balance November 30, 1926.....	\$23.23		\$23.23
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$23.23